

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD,

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

GEORGE TEGARDEN,

Has Just Received and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queen's Ware &c.

Which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for CASH.
December 27, 1797. tf

FOR SALE,

1250 Acres of Land.

SIX hundred and sixty-six acres on Trammel creek, a branch of Big Barren, adjoining the lands of Montgomery and Allen, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of Punchoon camp creek, on Big Barren river, adjoining the lands of Christopher C. De Klamman, on the 18th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.

November 15, 1797. tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power of attorney, executed by Mr. Reuben Courts of the county of Henrico in the state of Virginia, dated the 30th of August, 1797, authorizing me, the subscriber, to receive from Puntel Quarles, esq. of this state, all the said Courts's papers relative to a tract of land in Bracken county, purchased by him of Col. Philip Buckner, and certain debts due by different gentlemen in this state, which power of attorney is recorded in the county court office of Bracken. I offer for sale at very low prices,

7000 acres of valuable Land,

surveyed and patented in the name of Philip Buckner, lying on Locust creek and the waters of Licking, about twelve miles from Bracken court house. A special warranty deed will be given, the purchaser paying one half in cash and the other half in likely horses or good bonds—Col. Philip Buckner, near Bracken court house, will show, or give information of the land, the title of which is indisputable. Any person desirous of purchasing, will please apply to the subscriber, and in his absence to Messrs. Tatham & Banks of Lexington.

paid William Monroe,
Attorney in fact for Reub. Courts.
Lexington, Dec. 26, 1797.

TRANSYLVANIA LIBRARY.

At a general meeting of the members of the Transylvania Library, February 3, 1798,

RESOLVED, That no forfeitures of shares take place prior to this time, provided, the delinquents pay to the Librarian the whole of their arrears by the first Saturday in June next. Extract from the minutes.
THO. T. BARR, Clk.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, will meet at an improvement made by Willis Edwards, on the Ohio river, about 10 miles below the mouth of Scioto, on Monday the 30th inst. in order to take the deposition of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting said improvement, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

NATHANIEL PETERS, &
NATHANIEL ASHBY.

February 1st, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, will meet at Capt. Thomas Young's, in said county, on Thursday the 22d. inst. and proceed from thence to an improvement made by Nathaniel H. Triplett, in order to take depositions and perpetuate their testimony respecting said improvement, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

NATHANIEL PETERS, &
NATHANIEL ASHBY.

February 1st, 1798.

50 Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. Also those indebted to West and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. Nelson Thomason is authorized to settle the above accounts.
Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

36 Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the highest wages will be given—enquire of the printer.

September 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.

Apply to
A. HOLMES
Lexington.

27

For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.
ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2609 acres. One tract lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Graddock in Danville, or JOHN W. HOLT, Esq. in fact.

NOTICE is hereby given that when it may concern, that we will petition the next county court of Shelby county, for the establishment of a town on our land at the mouth of Bradhear's creek.

THOS CARLON
RICHD. TAYLOR.

26

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 9d.
An Expository Letter
From ELYAS BOUTWELL to GEORGE WASHINGTON,
of Mount Vernon.

Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
NAILS,
which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
March 20, 1797.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices
To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's
Business. Also two or three

Good Journeymen,
for House work, to whom generous
wages will be given.
JOHN SPANGLER
Lexington, April 12. tf

THE managers of the Lexington Chancery of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Postlewait of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.
Lexington, September 3, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23d instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and snip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.
Lexington, April 28. tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Kentucky English Grammar,
By SAMUEL WILSON.

9 For Sale,

FOUR OUT LOTS adjoining each other, situate in Lexington, on which is my brick yard, which is equal if not superior to any in this place. Also a commodious brick dwelling house; the walls and work of which is superior to any in this place—with a never failing spring, convenient to the house, the water of which is of an excellent quality. I have also 8 acres of WOOD LAND, adjoining the above lots.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN BOB.
Lexington, December 27, 1797. tf

50 Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGET leave to inform the public, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in Lexington and its vicinity—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office. He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1795. tf

2 FOR SALE,

For Cash & country Produce.

A TRACT of Land containing nearly 100 acres, situated near the Kentucky river on Rush branch, two miles from Jack's creek road, and three from Tail's creek ferry: it has on it a good Cedar log house almost new, around which is ten acres of cleared land, and an excellent spring which is said to never fail; also, two falls in Rush branch, one of 40 and the other 60 feet, which would be convenient for Merchant mills: a distillery might be erected to advantage—The land is of good quality, and the title indisputable; it will be sold low for a small part in Cash and the rest in Country produce—Enquire of

POYZER & Co.
tf

3 FILLING MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBER
THOMAS the public that Maj. John Morrison's Filling Mills now at work, and that he carries on the Filling and Dying Business at said mill in its various branches. He will attend at Mr. John's tavern in Lexington on the first day of every Fayette court, for the purpose of receiving cloth for the mill, and to deliver it when finished.

WM. CAMPBELL.
January 26, 1798. 3c

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER, are requested to take notice, that the accounts of said firm are put into the hands of Mr. John Arthur of Lexington, who is fully authorized to collect the same, and positively directed to bring suits against all those who do not settle their respective balances either with said Arthur, or Alexander Parker, on or before the 11th inst. we are compelled to this measure, as no attention has been hitherto paid to our notice on this occasion.

ALEXANDER PARKER, }
JOHN CORNUM, } Ex'ors.
JOHN BRADFORD,
Feb. 1st, 1798.

ON the first day of March next commissioners appointed by the court of Hardin county, will meet at the forks of Nolin creek in order to take depositions of certain witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting an entry of eight hundred acres of land entered in the name of Moses Broyles, and do such other acts as is necessary and according to law.

STEPHEN FISHER.
Atto. in fact for Moses Broyles.
January 28, 1798. t

44 SHOT

Of the different numbers, made by
O. F. SAGRAM in Lexington,
and sold whole rate and retail, at
ANDREW HOLMES'S Store.
tf Lexington August 8.

2 FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man & Woman.
Apply to the printer hereof. tf

TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.

THE public are hereby informed that Education may now be had at the Transylvania Seminary on as extensive a plan, and as moderate terms as at any school in the Union. The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of Learning that makes part of the usual course of Academic Education. The trustees have also made arrangements for, and will procure a French Teacher, whenever there shall be a sufficient number of Students desirous of acquiring that language. The terms of tuition are four pounds per annum. Boarding may be had with Mrs. Richardson at the Seminary, and in other genteel houses in Lexington, at the moderate rate of fifteen pounds per annum; one quarter to be paid always in advance—For this sum Students will be dieted, and their clothes washed and mended—they furnishing their own bedding, fire-wood and candles, in their own apartments.

R. BARR, Chm.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment of merchandise, Leaf Sugar, Coffee, Hops, Tea, Almonds, Nails assorted, German and English Steel, and Tab Mill Iron, Fuller's Paper, and Dye Stuffs.

It is no Joke.

AND those indebted to the subscriber will be assured of it, if they do not pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of March next.

JAMES B. JANUARY.
Lexington, Feb. 3, 1798.

ALL those indebted to the estate of William Parker deceased, will please to take notice, that all the accounts due said estate, are put into the hands of John Arthur for collection, with positive instructions to bring suits against all those who do not settle their respective balances with him or the subscriber, on or before the 12th instant.

ALEX. PARKER, Adm'r.
Feb. 4, 1798.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having contracted for erecting a machine for the purpose of moulding brick, in the town of Lexington do hereby give notice, that if any person or persons having a patent or other legal right for the invention and sole building of the said machine, will come forward and make his or their right apparent, all just and legal premiums shall be discharged by us.

WALKER BAYLOR,
JOHN BOB,
THOS. BARTT,
THOS. BRIGGS.
Lexington, Kentucky, February 3, 1798.

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the county court of Greene, for establishing a town on the lands of George Scott.
January 21, 1798.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a House of ENTERTAINMENT at the stand formerly occupied by Benjamin Kennedy, at the junction of the Ohio and Kentucky rivers, in the town of Port William; and that he is well prepared to store any quantity of goods, and flatters himself that he will be able to merit the patronage of those who please to favor him with their custom.

THO. M'ROBERTS.
Port-William, Dec. 18, 1797. 13c.

Take notice, that on the first day of March next, if fair, that is, the next fair day, we shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Madison, at the beginning corner of a 400-acre survey, (a first-vent claim) surveyed in the name of David Barton, lying in said county on Hart's fork of Silver creek, then and there to perpetuate testimony, and to do such things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WM. COOK,
SETH COOK,
ABRAHAM COOK.

I HEREBY give notice, that on the 23d day of February next, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Madison, at the place where an improvement was made for John Leverage on the waters of Lee's creek (formerly called McConnel's creek) then & there to take & perpetuate testimony tending to establish the special calls of an entry survey name, as aliases of William Bartlett, who was alias of the said John Leverage—to include Leverage's improvement.

RICHARD JACKMAN.
January 22, 1798.

Legislature of Kentucky.

A sketch of the debate in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 31st of January, on the bill for taking the sense of the people, as to the propriety of calling a Convention.

In a committee of the whole house on the State of the Commonwealth, Mr. Edwards in the chair, the Convention bill was taken up, when

Mr. Taylor rose. He began his observations by reading the eleventh article of the Constitution, which provides for the calling of a Convention. "The persons qualified to vote for Representatives shall at the general election to be held in the year 1797, vote also by ballot for or against a Convention." Here, he observed, was an express direction that all persons voting, should declare their opinion as to the expediency of a Convention. "They shall vote for or against a Convention." Then follows the rule of conduct to be observed by the Legislature. "If thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens in the State, voting for Representatives, have voted for a Convention; the General Assembly shall direct that a similar ballot shall be taken the next year." The preceding clause, observed Mr. Taylor, had made it the duty of all persons voting for Representatives, to vote for or against a Convention. This clause, presupposing that the intent of the former one had been complied with,—presupposing that all voting for Representatives had actually voted for or against a convention,—adds, that if it shall appear that a majority of those voting for Representatives are in favor of a change, the ballot shall be repeated the succeeding year. The expression "voting for representatives," was clearly synonymous with "voting for or against a convention;"—the constitution knows of no distinction in its knowledge of no voters in the year 1797 who did not express their sentiments on the subject of a convention—those who voted for representatives without voting for or against a convention, had acted unconstitutionally, and it would be a solecism in the extreme to say, that those very votes,—votes which were unknown to the constitution, votes which said nothing—votes which were given in defiance of the express letter of the constitution,—it would be the height of absurdity to say, that all those votes should be acknowledged as legal votes—should be enlisted in favour of the constitution—should all be made to mean that they were against a convention. No,—so far were they from being entitled to so much weight, that the constitution disowned them altogether. They were not good votes: they were not good even for representatives: so far from being construed to imply more than they expressed, they ought to have been rejected altogether. He would, therefore, move as an amendment to the bill before the committee, "that at the subsequent election, all persons should express on their ballots either for or against a convention, and that all ballots entirely silent on the subject, should be deemed null and void, both as to a convention and as to representatives."

Mr. Thomas conceived this motion to be introduced prematurely. There were certain papers sent to the house of representatives by the senate, which having been referred to a committee of the whole, ought unquestionably to be taken up. He conceived it right to take a full view of all the information before them, previously to their proceeding to act on the bill. He therefore hoped the papers would be read.

Mr. Taylor hoped his amendment would be first decided on. If it were adopted, there would be no necessity for reading the papers. They already knew that out of those who had voted for or against a convention; there was a large majority in favour of it. The sheriffs returns showed this. If then the committee agreed that the silent votes were no votes; there could be no necessity of going any further:—The papers were needless.

Mr. James Smith, was clearly of opinion that in order to ascertain how the majority stood on the subject of a convention; they had nothing to do with any votes but those either for or against. The whole dispute originated in one ambiguous sentence. The constitution, however is clear in say-

ing that all voting for representatives shall vote for or against a convention. So far there could be no doubt. But then came the questionable phrase, "Voters for representatives." How then is this ambiguous clause to be interpreted? Shall it be interpreted so as to make it consistent with the plain, unequivocal, intelligible language that goes before it? Shall it be interpreted agreeably to reason, to propriety, to consistency? Or shall it have a meaning fixed upon it at war with the context, and with common sense.

As to silent votes, they were never heard of in the world before; they were altogether a new thing under the sun. Was it ever known when it was directed to say *Aye* or *No*, that the silent man was reckoned *Aye*? It is nonsense. There can be no such thing as a silent vote. To talk of a silent man's voting, is as absurd as to talk of a dumb man's speaking, or a blind man's seeing.

Mr. Thomas still thought that there was an impropriety in refusing to have the papers read. They were referred to them for that purpose. The reading of them compelled them to no particular measure. After having read them, they might dispose of them as they saw proper.

Mr. Taylor objected to their being read, on the principle, that they counted such votes, and obtained a knowledge of those votes by such kind of testimony, as the constitution did not authorize. The senate's communications stated the reports of private individuals, very partially given, and which they had no right to pay any attention to.

Mr. Garrard wished the papers might be read. They could afterwards determine what attention was due to them.

The papers from the senate were then read, together with copies of letters from sundry sheriffs, to the secretary of state. The papers consisted of a statement of the sheriff's returns,—examinations of different persons before the senate, in order to ascertain the state of the polls where the proper officers had made either no reports or imperfect ones, and a general view of the result from those different sources combined. The papers being read,

Mr. Johnson rose. He began with observing, that as a constitutional question had come before the committee, it was necessary to enquire into the mode of exercising our constitutional right to change our form of government. Three ways had been devised by that instrument itself, by the bill of rights, which declared that the people have at all times an unalienable & indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government; by two thirds of both branches of the legislature calling a convention, & by a majority of the electors voting in the successive years of '97 and '98, in favour of a convention. Any man, said he, who attempts to do it in any other way is an usurper. Should any doubt arise as to the meaning of the constitution in its provisions to this effect; the proper way to understand it would be to take the whole instrument together, and if it turned out that any clause would admit of two constructions; that which is the most consistent with other parts, should undoubtedly be preferred. He then read the 14th article of the constitution. Ambiguous as the first part of this article might be; it was afterwards sufficiently precise and clear to fix its meaning. It plainly pointed out where in the majority was to consist, which should determine the legislature to pass such a law as that before them. It was to be a majority of all voting for representatives; and left the idea should be lost sight of, the very same words were again repeated a few lines below. What conclusion then is to be drawn? Undoubtedly that to justify the assembly in directing a second ballot, it should appear that a majority of all voting for representatives had actually voted for a convention. If there were any who had not voted for a convention; they were to be considered as not wishing it; they were to be considered as against it. If, said he, you go upon any other principles—if you reject the silent votes, if you will not count them against a convention,—you violate two parts of the constitution, in order to put an unreasonable and unnecessary stress upon a single part. He would state a case which would place the impropriety of this proceeding in a most evident point of

view. Suppose that there are 20,000 voters in the State. There are three men who vote for a convention: two are against it: 19,995 are silent. Then by this rule, of rejecting the silent votes, a convention must be called. But by whom is it called? By the people? By the 20,000? No. By 10,000? No. It is called by a majority in five. The wisdom of the people in the formation of a constitution, has provided then, that three faulty individuals, may alter or abolish their form of government.

But by the bill of rights it is the people who have this power. And who are the people? All the people: a majority of the whole community of free men. Whilst the constitution, to render the actual exercise of this power the more easy, has reduced it to a majority of all voting for representatives. It must, however, be a majority of all. That word was twice repeated. It was emphatical, and he could not reconcile it to himself to pass a bill authorizing a second ballot, unless it appeared, that a majority of all the citizens voting for representatives, had voted for a convention.

Mr. Thomas stated, that the difficulty which he felt in this business, arose from another quarter. He did not wish to reject the silent votes. Where the business had been fairly understood and proper returns had been made; there they were bound to consider the silent votes as against a convention. But what, said he, is the real state of the case? The greatest pains had been taken to procure information from every quarter, but after all it was very imperfect. From some counties there had been no returns: they could give none. To supply the defect, certain members of the house and other individuals whom they had accidentally met with had been called upon by the senate. And what was the consequence? Could they now see the actual situation of the business? Were deficiencies supplied? Were errors corrected? No. The reports of those individuals were vague and contradictory. Nothing could be collected from them. They ought, therefore, to be altogether thrown aside. The official returns from the sheriffs, were alone entitled to their regard. It is not our duty, observed Mr. Thomas, to take up with what this or that man said. If that would have done; if the reports of individuals would have been a proper rule by which to ascertain the sense of the people—the constitution would have laid to: it would have left the business entirely in the hands of the people's representatives, and have made them in this in other instances the organs of their constituents. The constitution, however, had provided another mode; and that mode only ought to be regarded. At the last session, the legislature, thinking it probable that the constitutional provision respecting a convention might be overlooked, had deemed it expedient to pass a law, pointing out the time for voting respecting a convention. It now appeared that they had made no sufficient provision for promulgating that law. In four counties it had not been heard of. Was it just then to take advantage of those counties who had not known it? Was it right to hunt up testimony as to the number of votes which had been given there, and then to count all those votes against a convention, though it did not appear that the voters knew anything about the matter? Might not such persons properly complain that they had been dealt with unjustly and partially?

Where returns had been made, he did not object to the silent votes. When the assembly first met, he had been clear for obtaining all the returns possible. Those returns had been obtained. And what was the result? The result was, that adding to the votes against a convention, the silent votes, which he thought they ought to do—there was a majority on those returns in favour of a convention. It was their duty therefore to direct a second ballot, and he should vote for the bill.

Mr. John Caldwell did not think it worth while to take up the returns at all. Nothing decisive appeared from them. From some counties there were no returns: from others the returns were very imperfect. Nothing could be done with them. Let them lie on the table, and pass a law agreeably to the bill of rights, and direct the sheriffs to take a vote. He

would acquiesce in such a measure: but he could not vote for any bill, stating that it appeared to the house that a majority of the electors had already actually voted for a convention.

Mr. Taylor agreed with the gentleman upon some time since (Mr. Johnson) that any man who should attempt to assemble a convention in any way contrary to that which the constitution authorized would be an usurper:—but he, (said Mr. Taylor) who attempts to stifle the voice of the people, merits the same appellation. There is no difference between usurping the power of the people, and with holding from the people the power which they have a right to exercise. He had heard a great deal about silent votes: It was an expression, however, which communicated to his mind no idea. What kind of a vote is it? Was it ever heard before that a man could vote without opening his mouth,—without doing any act which was meant as a declaration of his will? The idea was preposterous. Apprehensions seemed to be entertained of great dangers attending a convention. From whence could such apprehensions arise? What real ground of fear could possibly exist that if the people should wish to have a convention, their representatives in that assembly would not be governed by good sense and wisdom? Such an assembly had formed a constitution. Had the people since that period to much degenerated, that they could not be trusted to review and to amend their own production? Had the effects produced by this constitution been so disastrous, and so disgusting, that nothing was wanting to aggravate it, but an opportunity? No:—it had for the most part afforded general satisfaction. A few amendments only were wanted,—and these might certainly be made without endangering the whole. Let the people act quietly, without opposition & they will act with discretion. But, said he, if you once attempt to fetter, you will exasperate the public mind. You may call them free-men: but the mere epithet of free-men will not satisfy:—they must enjoy the privileges, as well as bear the name of free men.

Mr. James Smith observed, that a gentleman on the other side of the question had just now allowed that whatever construction the constitution would admit of so as to render it consistent with itself should be adopted. Why then did he not voice out the consistency of his construction of it? Why did he not show how it agreed with other parts of the constitution, that those who wanted a convention should vote, and that those who were against a convention should not vote at all? Why did he not show the consistency that the constitution should direct that the electors should vote for or against a convention, as they should severally choose to do,—and yet that their voting against a convention was altogether needless, as their mere silence was to be construed into a vote against it? This would have been the plain and convincing way of maintaining his construction of the article in question.

Mr. Puviance rose with the constitution in his hand. He read the clause which had been so much the subject of discussion. To him it appeared beyond a doubt, that the silent votes were altogether out of the question. The article directed that all those qualified to vote for representatives, should vote for or against a convention; and then proceeds "If thereupon it shall appear, &c.—if thereupon:—upon what? Clearly upon a view of the votes as before directed to be given:—upon a view of the votes for and against a convention. This then is the criterion:—it is from this it must appear how the majority stands affected as to the calling of a convention. In the latter part of the article it is directed that if it shall not appear from the ballot that a majority has voted for a convention,—it shall not be called: But how is it to appear that a majority is not in favor of a convention unless a majority has voted against it.

The question, however, is of little import: since it is evident from the official returns, that a majority of all the voters is in favor of a convention. And what will the citizens think of the legislature if they are not satisfied with official returns, which are to be presumed the best that can be made:—it will look out for information from other sources? The effects, however, may be different from those which

are contemplated. The reluctance of the legislature to do the people justice, will make them more careful to do justice to themselves. It will rouse them. It will animate them. It will determine them not to be imposed upon. They will call for a convention, and they will call for it unanimously. (To be continued.)

PARIS, October 18.
PEACE WITH THE EMPEROR.
A letter from general Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory, contains the following:—"general Berthier & Citizen Monge will carry to you the definitive treaty of peace, which has just been signed between the Emperor and us."

November 10.
It is said that the directory demands of the American plenipotentiaries—1st, whether their instructions allow them to give satisfaction for the outrage offered the French government, in the speech the President made, on the 16th of May last, at the opening of Congress? And 2ndly, whether they are authorized to re-establish the respective position in which the states stood in 1778, and to annul in the posterior treaties all the clauses injurious to the interest of the French republic.

LISLE, October 30.
Chappe, Director of the Telegraph, to the Municipal Administration of Lisle.

"Citizens,
"I hasten to announce to you that Peace is concluded between the French republic and the Emperor,"
"P. S. Mantua belongs to the Italian Republic."

NORFOLK, January 4.
The following paragraph concerning our commissioners, taken from a Glasgow paper of the 13th November corresponds with that under the Paris date of Nov. 10.

Letters received here from London mention it as a current report there, that the French had refused to treat with the American Commissioners, unless they would, as a preliminary, annul their treaty with this country; and that the commissioners having no such powers, had, in consequence, been ordered to quit Paris.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.
By a gentleman of this country who left N. Y. about the 2d. of November last, we understand, that all was peace in that quarter at that time, the Spaniards twenty or thirty strong, were in possession of the fort, under the command of capt. Minor, who lived out of it.—Lieut. Pope had about 80 men, and was encamped near the town; he informed this gentleman that he understood col. Grandpre with a body of troops was ascending the river to Natchez, and the lieutenant said he expected a fight.—Previous to gov. Gayoso's departure to New Orleans he had a difference with the people concerning a Baptist or methodist preacher who had been confined in the fort, the governor ran in the night from his own house and took refuge in the fort, where the people kept him cooped up until he agreed to certain stipulations prescribed to him, the particulars he does not recollect, but says they respected the security of persons against imprisonment, trial, and punishment, without being confronted by their accusers.—No French troops had landed in Louisiana.—Col. Howard commanded at the Walnut Hills, at which place our informant was in October, and he says it is very strong

Lexington, February 14.

Yesterday the legislature adjourned: the next session will be held on the first Monday in November next. They have passed upwards of one hundred laws, of the greater part, the following are the titles:—

1. An act concerning the escape of debtors, and other prisoners.
2. Allowing a bill of exceptions to be filed.
3. Providing that wrongful alienations of lands shall be void so far as they be wrongful.
4. Reducing into one the several acts for apprehending and securing runaway slaves.
5. For reforming the method of proceeding in writs of right.
6. Reducing into one the several acts concerning servants.
7. To empower securities to recover damages in a summary way.

8. For preventing trespasses, declaring what shall be a lawful enclosure.
9. To reduce into one the several acts concerning elections.
10. Appointing commissioners for the sale of part of the lands of Angus Cameron.
11. Concerning attorneys.
12. Authorizing John Bailey to locate certain vacant lands.
13. Declaring when the death of persons absenting themselves shall be presumed.
14. Providing that actions popular prosecuted by collusion shall be no bar to those prosecuted with good faith.
15. To reduce into one the several acts establishing district courts in this commonwealth.
16. Concerning constables.
17. Concerning catechists.
18. Concerning the owners of salt and salt-petre works.
19. Concerning the inspectors of tobacco at the rapids of Ohio.
20. For the relief of John Funk.
21. Authorizing the establishment of fire companies.
22. Concerning waste.
23. To reduce into one the several acts for regulating the inoculation of the small pox within this commonwealth.
24. To amend and revise the act entitled the act for encouraging and granting relief to settlers.
25. For the sale of a public lot.
26. Authorizing a lottery.
27. To reduce into one the several acts concerning the auditor and treasurer.
28. To reduce into one the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes, mulattoes and Indians.
29. Authorizing a lottery in the town of Washington, and for other purposes.
30. To reduce into one the several acts for the better regulating and collecting certain officers' fees.
31. To reduce into one the several acts concerning bills of exchange.
32. Concerning the marriage of Elizabeth Jones.
33. Appointing public notaries.
34. To reduce into one the several acts for ascertaining the salary of the officers of civil government.
35. Altering the time of meeting of the general assembly.
36. Regulating the solemnization of marriages.
37. To help and speed poor persons in their suits.
38. For the better regulation of Bairdstown.
39. Authorizing the sale of the lands of Jesse Morgan, dec. for the benefit of his creditors.
40. To amend an act entitled 'an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this commonwealth.'
41. Concerning witnesses, and prescribing the manner of obtaining and executing commissions for taking their depositions in certain cases.
42. For the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States into any of the jails of this commonwealth.
43. To amend an act entitled 'an act for selling part of the lands of which Alexander Reid died seized and possessed.'
44. For altering the time of holding courts in the county of Montgomery.
45. Against usury.
46. Authorizing trustees to sell the lands of Maurice Nagle deceased, for the benefit of his creditors.
47. To amend the penal laws of this commonwealth.
48. Allowing William Croghan, and James Thompson, compensation for running the line from the head of Green River to the Cumberland mountain.
49. To amend the act entitled an act to sell the estate of Joseph Barnett deceased, in commissioners for the benefit of his creditors.
50. To amend the act entitled an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts regulating the town of Lexington, and for other purposes.
51. To amend the act entitled an act concerning the original title papers to land in this state, remaining in the register's office in the state of Virginia.
52. Concerning coroners.
53. To reduce into one the several acts for establishing a land office.
54. Declaring that infants may sue by their next friend.
55. To amend the act to reduce into one the several acts for limitation of actions.
56. Prescribing the mode of obtain-

ing writs of Certiorari, declaring the cases in which those writs shall issue, &c.

57. Providing that the exception of nontener of parcel shall not abate the whole writ.
58. To amend an act entitled an act concerning the poor.
59. For the better regulation of towns.
60. To reduce into one the several acts respecting clerks.
61. Concerning a lottery in the town of Danville.
62. To amend an act entitled an act to establish a town in the county of Mercer.
63. For fixing the seat of justice for Madison county, and for other purposes.
64. For the endowment of certain seminaries of learning, and for other purposes.
65. For ascertaining the line between the counties of Logan and Warren.
66. To amend an act entitled an act for establishing the Kentucky academy, and incorporating the trustees thereof.

We have received by the last mail, the definitive treaty between the emperor of Germany and the French Republic—also the treaty with the king of Sardinia. They both appear to be favorable to France.

NOTICE.
THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, will meet on the sixth day of March if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Mr. William Hamilton, on Cane run, in order to take the deposition of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony, for the purpose of establishing the calls in an entry of 500 acres of land, made in the name of William Stafford, on the 14th of February 1783; and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.
JOHN BRADFORD.
Assignee of WILLIAM STAFFORD.
Feb. 13, 1798.

NOTICE.
INTENDING to flat on the 10th of next month to Baltimore and Philadelphia, I earnestly request all persons indebted to me to pay off their respective accounts before that day. Persons to whom repeated personal applications have been made must not expect any indulgence after the above date.
I have on hand a well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which will be sold very cheap for cash.
WILLIAM WEST.
February 12.

OH YES! OH YES! OH YES!
AS I have been prevented from starting to Philadelphia by my failure in collections, and finding but little attention paid to my last notice, I have made out a list of accounts, &c. due to me, and have given them to John Arthur, with orders to sue every person who does not pay in one week from this date.
P. JANUARY jun.
Lexington February 13, 1798 2c

FOR SALE.
ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to
B. VANRADELLES, atty.
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

CAUTION all persons against taking an assignment of an allotment on an order drawn on me by Henry Turner, in favor of George Brown, for about forty pounds, or an assignment on said Turner's note, to pay said Brown the above sum, as he has a receipt against said note—and I do not intend to pay the amount of said allotment till I obtain a settlement with said Brown.
ELIJAH CRAIG.
February 13, 1798. 3c

EXCELLENT CABBAGE SEED
For sale at Mr. Joseph Oliver's store near the Printing Office hercof.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the South fork of Elk horn in Fayette county, a snarl horse about fifteen hands high, nine years old, branded on the rear buttock S, appraised to 15l.
JAMES RITCHIEY

Transylvania Library.

As a considerable number of the subscribers to the Transylvania Library, have not yet paid up their subscriptions, they are once more requested to pay the price of their respective shares to Thomas T. Barr, who is authorized by the committee to receive the money, and till to them the proper certificates. The committee flatter themselves that a loan so inconsiderable—appropriated to a purpose so laudable—contemplating nothing less than the general information of mankind, will not meet the assistance of compulsive measures to procure a compliance on the part of the subscribers.

JOHN A. SEITZ,
R. STEWART,
C. HUMPHREYS, } Com.
M. BELL,
G. TROTTER,
T. T. BARR.

N.B. Those gentlemen who are in possession of subscription papers, are requested to forward them to T. T. Barr—And those who have Library books in their possession, are requested to return them to the Library room as soon as possible.

Shares may be had of any of the members of the committee at the rate of five dollars per share. Books of approved merit will be received in exchange. The committee will meet at the Seminary on the first Saturday in every month, at 8 o'clock, P. M. when the books are to be presented for revision. In the meantime shares may be had for cash as above.

By order of the committee.
T. T. BARR, CLK.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary, February 12th, 1798.
RESOLVED, that this board do adjourn to meet again on Thursday the 13th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. John M. Nair.

By order of the Board.
E. L. BRADFORD, CLK.

NOTICE.
THAT commissioners have been appointed by the county court of Fayette for dividing the land of William Tandy, sen. deceased, all persons who are interested, that on Thursday the first day of March, the county surveyor, or one of his deputies, will attend to survey the whole of said land, and afterwards proceed to lay off for John Tandy, one of the devisees, one fourth part, agreeable to the will of said William Tandy, and that the commissions aforesaid will proceed to take the depositions of such witnesses as will perpetuate the testimony necessary to establish the line run by John Bradford; and do such other things as may be requisite and agreeable to law, in order to establish to me the late purchase of John Tandy's part.
MOSTS BLEDSOE.

FOUR FENCE REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, living one mile from Frankfort, an apprentice boy named William Kershon, about four feet nine inches high, is never at a loss to tell his story, flows in speech, down look, a hardy stout boy, about fourteen years of age; he is on a brown frock coat and waist, leather breeches, woolen stockings, strong shoes. Whoever takes up said William Kershon and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward, paid by me.
WILLIAM PORTER.
Franklin county, }
Feb. 2, 1798. } 4t

SIX FENCE REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of January, 1798, an apprentice boy, named Jonathan Anderson, about fifteen years of age, had on, and took with him a black linen jacket and overalls, a drab colored sailors' jacket, and old hat, he has a down look, and sandy hair. Whoever takes up said boy and brings him to me shall have the above reward, but no thanks, by me.
ROBERT LEMON.

PASSED a bond to capt. William McCall of Frankfort, for sixty-five pounds some shillings, passed in October 1797, in exchange for a bond on Daniel Gano of said town, for which I forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it until said Gano pays his to me.

ARTHUR CONNELLY.

February 1, 1798.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, of Woodford county, on the head of Row run, one black horse fourteen and a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, a white spot on his right side, also a bluish on his right eye, about 6 years old, appraised to 80 dollars.
ANDREW M'KNIGHT.

December 14.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Garrard county, near Allcom's mill, a gray mare, about three years old last spring, fourteen hands and an inch high, no brand perceptible, long dock, appraised to 12h.
CARR DARRISON.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ON VICISSITUDE.

IN life what various scenes appear;
How differs every day.
We now, the face of comfort wear,
To-morrow of dismay.

As light and darkness each succeed,
So pleasure follows pain;
Our spirits, drooping while we bleed,
They bricker flow again.

Winter and summer have their turns,
Each vail its rising hills:
One hour the raging fever burns,
The next an ague chills.

A mind at ease and free from care,
Can paradise excel:
But when in trouble and despair,
A palace then is hell.

ANECDOTE.

An Irishman travelling in a street that was paved, a dog accosted him with a threatening growl—The traveller attempted to pull up one of the paving stones to throw at him, but it was vain. Arrah, says Paddy, what a country is this, where stones are tied, and dogs let loose!

MAXIM.

Make no use of an oath to affirm, or deny any thing.—be satisfied with saying, yes, no, it is so, it is not so.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

That high, healthy, fine watered farm, FAIRVIEW.

OF two hundred and fifty-five acres, superior to any tract of land in the Western country, not on a water course upwards of one hundred acres under good fencing, with garden, meadow, orchard and pasture. It abounds with fine water the driest season; a large dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, spring house and barn; these buildings are of the best quality, built of the most lasting timber, and founded on stone, which makes cellars and stables superior to any in the Western country. Any gentleman disposed to purchase, or give military land south of Green river, may exchange with me on generous terms, and possession given as soon as can be made convenient by.

SIMEON BUFORD.
N. B. Land on Skaggs's or Beaver creek will be preferred.

Take Notice,

I WILL petition the court of Harrison county at their next April court, for leave to establish a town at the mouth of Beaver, on main Licking, in the county aforesaid.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To distillers and others

WHO may incline to carry on the business of rectifying spirituous liquors and the manufacturing cordials in an extensive manner, may now be supplied with the necessary articles for carrying on the same, by applying at the sign of Andrew McCall's Apothecary's Shop near Gray pen Lexington. The Articles principally are for making the following liquors, viz.

Spirituous distilled water to clear water-drink to orange-water, all fours, &c. Also for making brandy and Geneva equal in flavour and purity to that imported.—There are upwards of 300 lbs. of Holland juniper berries, and 100 lbs. aniseeds, which may be purchased distinct from the other articles, if applied for soon. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the whole, or the juniper berries or aniseed alone, or the whole of the articles for making brandy and cordials, will (if required) receive genuine instructions gratis, how to use them to the greatest possible advantage.

Also, an exceeding good COPPER STILL, about a quarter of an inch thick, containing better than 300 gallons, with a worm made of the very best pewter, having ten turns and weighing upwards of 200 lbs. with a large quantity of wrought iron suitable to fit up the still in the completest manner.—The whole of which will be sold together on very low terms, and instructions given for fixing the works in the most complete order, so that it can be worked with more ease than many stills are now of 120 gallons.

N. B. Cordials can be made to more advantage in warm than cold weather.

Also, a FARM, of one hundred acres or upwards on the waters of Tate's creek.—It is but one mile and a half from Winters's Mills, and four miles from the Kentucky river; four acres of the most excellent timothy meadow, a very good hewn log house, nearly ten stories high, with an excellent spring, not ten yards from the house.—Also, a good stable, sufficiently large for four horses. On the said plantation there is a good public mill (not yet built) and two branches sufficiently large to erect a mill large enough to carry on the brewing or distilling business. The place will be sold cheap as the possessor is want of money.

J. GEARY.
* Samples of several sorts of the cordials &c. may now be seen at the house of Mr. McCall.

David Humphreys, CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his business in all its various branches, in Capt. Kenneth McCoy's house on Mill street, the second house from Short street, Lexington.—Those who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start for Philadelphia on the Fifteenth of January next, is obliged to call on those indebted by note, book account &c. to him, for payment. If it is not then made, he will feel himself obliged in placing notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of proper persons for collection.

P. JANUARY, Jun.
Lexington, December 19, 1797.

THE subscribers have a quantity of HEMP in town to break, for which service they will give 7/6 per 112 lb.

DAVID DODGE, & Co.
Lexington, Jan. 31, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the county court of Lincoln, at their May court, by the subscriber heretofore, for an order to establish a town to be called New-Garden, on part of a tract of land formerly the property of Charles English, on which was that well known place called English's Station; also for the purpose of appointing and vesting in certain trustees the said tract, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning the establishing towns."

LUCAS SULLIVANT.
Treasurer of Washington.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in the State, nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main street, where he intends to have a quantity ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their tobacco of a considerable credit will be given, without cashed wholesale, by giving bond with approved security.

JACOB LAUDENIN.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

A WELL disposed lad, of good character, may hear of a place where he can get in to good business by applying to the printer.

January 23, 1798.

EDWARD WEST.

On High Street, Lexington.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has revived his shop, and is now ready to serve any gentleman who may please to favor him with their custom.—He will carry on the Silver, Gold, and Watch business, in their various branches, and from a supply of materials and hands he expects to have in a short time, will be able to dispatch business on the shortest notice.

December 19.

A HINT.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of

BOGGS & ANDERSON,
be thrice to call and pay off their respective debts, before the first day of February next, in any dependent on having their accounts placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS.
GEO. ANDERSON.

January 12, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Warren county, on Blue Spring creek, a black filly adjudged to be two years old last spring, both hind feet, and one forefoot white, a white spot on the near shoulder, neither docked nor branded, about 13 hands high, appraised to 10l.

Richard Garnett.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on a branch of North Elkhorn, a chestnut mare Mare, about fifteen years old, a blaze in her face.

Also, a filly, three years old, a bright bay, a large ear, one foot white.

Also a two year old colt, not castrated, a blaze in his face, all branded 12, on the near buttock, appraised to 40l.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

November 6, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber living at his ferry on the Kentucky river, Mercer county, a dark bay mare about 14 hands 3 inches high, appears to be 10 or 12 years old, has a star in her forehead, dock before, so brand perceivable, a long tail, a scar on her off thigh; appraised to 18l.

JOSEPH DELANY.

Dec. 6, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Salt river, near Casey's mill, Mercer county, a light sorrel mare three years old, four white feet, large bald face; her left, a glass eye, her off hip sunk, no brand perceivable; appraised to 9l.

WHARTON RAMSDELL.

November 28, 1797.

THE subscriber having declined the mercantile business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to pay off their respective balances to Samuel & George Trotter, who are now carrying on business in the house formerly occupied by me.

James Trotter.
Lexington, Dec. 14, 1797.

COTTON FOR SALE

At the Store of POYZER & Co., Lexington.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.

ROBERT BRADLEY.

Just published, and for sale at this office, by the gross, dozen or single.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC
For the Year of our Lord, 1798.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, on Cross Street, two doors above Short Street. He will give generous wages to three or four good journeymen.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

LEAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forth and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing legal action against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living two miles from Warwick, Mercer county, a white horse, with a bald face, about twelve years old, four white legs and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus: C, dock before, appraised to 13, 1797.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

A Likely Negro Woman,

WELL calculated for house business.—Cook, Washer, Sewer and Knitter well. Apply to the printer heretofore.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Fayette county, near Curd's ferry, a sorrel mare, about eleven years old, thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the off buttock thus: X, across the buttock, blue face, some saddle spots; appraised to 4l.

Also a bright sorrel horse, colt, neither docked nor branded; appraised to 12l.

Also a chestnut foal mare colt, foaled last spring, blaze face, near forefoot white; appraised to 20 shillings.

November 25, 1797.

DANIEL CURD.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the court of Mason county, at their next March court, for leave to establish a town at the mouth of Locust creek, on Licking.

BYAM ROUT.

NOTICE, that I shall petition the court of Shelby county, at their next February court, to establish a town on my land, on Crooked creek, about 20 miles from Shelbyville.

BENJAMIN S. COX.

November 8.

Take notice,

THAT we the subscribers shall petition the next March court held for Shelby county, for a town to be established on a tract of land known by the name of the Walnut Ridge, located by Meredith Price, dec.

W. Butler,
W. Bullock,
D. Farley.

December 28, 1797.

I FOREWARN all persons dealing with any of my Negroes, particularly the one who may drive my team, that I am sorry to hear they have been paid for taking goods in loaded waggon, when on a journey.

WALTER BEALL.

May 29, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that they shall be dealt with at the law district, at the expiration of said time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 15th day of December next.

GEO. TEGARDEN,
September 5, 1797.

ISRAEL HUNT

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Short Street, next door to J. Morrison. He flatters himself from the neatness and excellence of his work to merit the favors of the public. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, tools, and with some of the best materials that can be produced.

STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 11th instant, a sorrel Mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, neck and her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her back. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.
Mansfield August 14.

TANNERS' OIL

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MORTON,
LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.



BLAZE.

WHO was imported from England in the year 1793, at five years old, by Col. Hugh Nelson, of York town, in Virginia, still found the existing feature which will compare the 10th day of March, and on the 10th day of August, at Col. Robert Saunders's tavern, Scott county, 3 miles from Georgetown, and 8 miles from Lexington, and may cover miles from Lexington, and be required with the mare, for five pounds, payable the 25th day of December ensuing—which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid now, to be paid at the stable door. Young cattle, or good beef cattle, or merchantable hemp, will be received at the market price, if delivered at said Sanders's by the 25th of December, to discharge the pounds. There will be large and excellent meadows, well enclosed for mares from 20 to 30 acres, well fenced for mares. Great attention will be paid to mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not be favorable for clippers or auctioneers that may happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great strength and activity; his figure is given up to be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, his dam by Trenchman, his grand dam by Regular, his great grand dam by Eadbyrnake, his great great grand dam by Old Bannister, his great great great grand dam by Capt. Egyptian, his great great great great grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great great great grand dam by Vandal's Turk, his great great great great great great grand dam by Old Hantow, and out of Trumpet's dam, which was mated a daughter of Dockworth and Layton's barbanore. Vandal was got by Spectator, and out of the filer of Chrysler. Chrysler is the sire of Hable, the dam of Daredville.

BLAZE is said to be of the best family of running horses in England.

HE IS A SON OF WILLIAMS.

Brailford, England, Feb. 27, 1792.

A true copy of the original from England.

HUGH NELSON.

October 23d, 1797.

We do hereby certify, that the imported Red horse BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nelson, esq. of York town, Virginia, and sold to Benjamin Wharton, is a pure and good footed horse.

MICHAEL CROW.

CHAS. HIGGASON.

Hanover county.

Blaze has generally been valued at a three hand point.

I do hereby certify that the stud horse BLAZE, imported by Col. Hugh Nelson, of York, docked at my house in Caroline county, the two last seasons, and that he is uncommonly fine for foot getting, and his colts sell for high price.

Given under my hand this 13th day of November, 1797.

BENJAMIN WHARTON.